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BOOK NOTES

An ethical philosophy of life, presented in its main outlines. By FELIX ADLER. New York, D. Appleton and Co., 1918. 380 p.

This book records a philosophy of life growing out of the experience of a lifetime. The convictions put forth in it are not dogmatic if dogma is the conviction of one man imposed authoritatively on others, but they are simply submitted to those who search for light on the problems of life, and the author hopes that some of his fellow searchers will find these views congenial and that still others will find practical suggestions that are useful. The book is divided into four parts: autobiographical introduction; philosophical theory; its applications to life, sickness, sin, property, reputation; and fourth, the theory as applied to social institutions, family, state, etc. The chief problems are how to establish the fundamental ethical dictum that everyone should count. We need also to know how to attach precise meaning to the term spiritual, also how to link up the world's activities in science, art, business, etc., with the supreme ethical end; and lastly, how to lay foundations whereon to erect a conviction that there really is a super-sensible reality. This work is a summary of a lifetime and in it are found epitomes of most of the author's other writings, so that it is a work of great value.

The field of philosophy; an outline of lectures on introduction to philosophy. By JOSEPH ALEXANDER LEIGHTON. Columbus, R. G. Adams and Co., 1918. 414 p.

This was prepared for class work. The author's point of view is so unique that it is a little difficult to tell whether we have before us a history of philosophy or a treatise on epistemology. If Zellar's conception of the function of a historian of philosophy is correct, that he must so completely efface his own views that he seems to the reader to have no system himself, this writer has lamentably failed, for everything historical is colored by the author's opinion. Moreover, there is no one else in the world who would define the field of philosophy as this writer has done, still less give the topics he includes the same perspective. Are not works like this still in what Hegel called the animal kingdom of mind? Do they not represent a kind of self-indulgence which in our age of science ought to be past? The strange amalgam of theory and sentiment in regard to such problems as the self and evolution may give a certain amount of orientation to novices, but there is too much indoctrination. The whole book might have had the title of one section, viz., "My Own Standpoint."

The psychology of conviction; a study of beliefs and attitudes. By JOSEPH JASTROW. Boston, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1918. 387 p.

The author has chapters on the feminine mind, belief and credulity, the case of Paladino, militarism and pacifism, "malicious animal magnetism," the psychology of indulgence, the psychology of conviction, fact and fable in animal psychology, the democratic suspicion of education, the will to believe in the supernatural, and antecedents of the

study of character and temperament. Most of these papers are reprints from various magazines. The author writes fluently, perhaps too fluently, but it is unfortunate that he betrays no knowledge of the best literature in quite a number of the fields he treats, and this gives to not a few of his conclusions and presentations a touch of triteness, at least for the expert who knows. The time has gone past for general psychology. Everyone who would be an author now must limit himself to a single and small portion of the field. Books like this are a survival of a stage of psychologizing that is rapidly passing.

The gate of remembrance. The story of the psychological experiment which resulted in the discovery of the Edgar Chapel at Glastonbury. By FREDERICK BLIGH BOND. Oxford, Blackwell, 1918. 176 p.

The green isle of Glaston, isolated by a girdle of marsh and mere, was once a haunt of peace. Here were the first Christian missionaries, who evangelized Britain. There were later waves of pagan immigration, but the lamp of truth was never extinguished. The heritage of Glaston was not that of an individual but of all. Here lies the dust of many holy men. Kings made her great. In 1539 it was surrendered and the last abbot executed. The art treasures were dispersed, and nothing more was heard of Edgar Chapel. Perhaps it was one of the first buildings to be utterly destroyed and even its memory was almost gone, save a few traces in local tradition; but in 1908 came a discovery by the psychic researchers and the record here is compared with such traces as history has left us.

Psychology and preaching. By CHARLES S. GARDNER. New York, Macmillan Co., 1918. 389 p.

Psychology has often been applied to teaching, but here it is applied to preaching, thus undertaking to do for preachers what educational psychology does for the pedagogue. The author treats the mental processes involved in preaching, after a general discussion of mental processes, and then he takes up the psychology of the mass as they appear in assemblies and community groups, then three occupational types, the minister, the laborer, and the business man. He then discusses modern mind or the peculiar attitudes of modern men as contrasted with more primitive men. It should interest not merely preachers but all who care for religious problems and indeed public speakers generally ought to find new points in it.

Psychical phenomena of the war. By HERWARD CARRINGTON. New York, Dodd, Mead & Co., 1918. 363 p.

In these papers the author tries to study the psychological forces at work in the present war, and divides his book into two parts, one dealing with psychology proper, applied to the mind of nations and of individuals, and the other to psychical or supernormal phenomena of a largely spiritistic character. Thus Part I studies the mind of the soldier up to the point where he is killed in action, while "Part II" continues our study of the same soldier after his death. We thus extend our inquiry into the realms of the vast beyond and seek to bring back from that unknown land definite knowledge of those who sojourn there. For the first part the author leans a good deal upon Le Bon and Crile. The best article in the book is a reprint of the author's "The Mind of the Soldier," from the Forum for January, 1916.

The language of color. By M. LUCKIESH. New York, Dodd, Mead and Co., 1918. 282 p.

There is a lack of correlation between the sciences and the arts, which is due to the difficulty of an individual in adapting himself to these two viewpoints. The author accordingly divides his work into four parts, as follows: Part I, mythology, association, nature, primitive language, literature, painting, ecclesiasticism, theatre; Part II, symbolism of color, red, yellow, green, blue, white, black, gray, various colors; Part III, nomenclature, psycho-physiology of colors, color preference, affective value of colors, attention value of colors; Part IV, esthetics, harmony, color practice, color-music, finale, and bibliography.

Cours de psychologie et de philosophie. I. Psychologie. By E. BAUDIN. Paris, Ancienne Librairie Poussielgue, 1917. 618 p.

The author treats the following topics: three psychologies; the object of psychology; physics and morals; method of psychology; determination of psychological laws; attention; habit; conscience; self; sensation in general; sensations; perception of movement, space and time; images; association; memory; perception; imagination; what is thinking; the idea; judgment; reason; the reason or the principal directors of knowledge; belief; language; the inclinations; pleasure and pain; emotions; passions; character; instinct; psychological automatism; will; liberty.

The Stanford revision and extension of the Binet-Simon scale for measuring intelligence. By LEWIS M. TERMAN and others. Baltimore, Warwick and York, 1917. 179 p.

This monograph summarizes the data on which the Stanford revision and extension of the Binet scale rests and gives an analysis of the results secured by the application of the revised scale with nearly a thousand unselected school children. The complete guide for giving and scoring the tests and for the interpretation of results is published separately ("The Measurement of Intelligence") so that these two volumes belong together.

The mental survey. By RUDOLF PINTNER. New York, D. Appleton and Co., 1918. 116 p.

This work is an attempt to develop a method of tests for large groups. In discussing the tests and their standardization, the author treats more specifically the computations and the results, the surveys of schools, the survey tests and other estimates of intelligence, and educational accomplishment and mental ability. Part II consists of a guide for the use of the survey tests.

Dynamic psychology. By ROBERT SESSIONS WOODWORTH. New York, Columbia University Press, 1918. 210 p.

This work treats of the modern movement in psychology, the problems and methods of psychology, native equipment of man, acquired or learned equipment, the factor of selection and control, the factor of originality, drive and mechanism in abnormal behavior, drive and mechanism in social behavior.

Manual of vital function testing methods and their interpretation. By WILFRID M. BARTON. Boston, Richard G. Badger (1917), 2d ed. 318 p.

Save for this book function tests bearing on the diagnosis of diseases of the heart, kidney, liver, pancreas and ductless glands have

remained scattered in medical journals of many languages, but this manual attempts to bring this important material together. It is a most timely book.

Essai sur l'introversion mystique; étude psychologique de pseudo-Denys l'Areopagite et de quelques autres cas de mysticisme. By FERDINAND MOREL. Genève, Librairie Kundig, 1918. 338 p.

The author first considers the psychology of the pseudo-Dionysius the Areopagite, beginning with an historic orientation and a resumé of the symptoms, rite, myth, ecstasy, and metaphysics of Dionysius. The second part treats of the introversion of Oriental, of spiritual, and of orthodox mystics—these three.

The influence of age and experience on correlations concerned with mental tests. By EDWARD SAFFORD JONES. Baltimore, Warwick and York, 1917. 89 p.

The Witmer cylinder test. By FRANKLIN C. PASCHAL. Hershey, Pa., Hershey Press, 1918. 54 p.

Experimental tests of mathematical ability and their prognostic value. By AGNES LOW ROGERS. New York, Teachers College, 1918. 118 p.

The picture completion test. By RUDOLF PINTNER and MARGARET M. ANDERSON. Baltimore, Warwick and York, 1917. 101 p.

Report on some measurements in spelling in schools of the Borough of Richmond, City of New York. Issued by the Division of Reference and Research. EUGENE A. NIFENECKER, Assistant Director, 1917. 88 p.

The psychology of special disability in spelling. By LETA S. HOLLINGWORTH, assisted by C. Amelia Winford. New York, Teachers College, 1918. 105 p.

Training pupils to study. By H. B. WILSON. Baltimore, Warwick and York, 1917. 72 p.

Memory and the learning process. By DARWIN OLIVER LYON. Baltimore, Warwick and York, 1917. 184 p.

Footnotes to formal logic. By CHARLES H. RIEBER. Berkeley, University of California Press, 1918. 177 p.

Nine humorous tales. By ANTON CHEKHOV. Tr. by ISAAC GOLDBERG and HENRY T. SCHNITTKIND. Boston, Stratford Co., 1918. 60 p.